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Editor, *NI BULLETIN*
Marvin L. Fraley, N.L.G.
2813 - 57th St.
Lubbock, Texas 79413
Phone - 806-795-7623

Article Editor, *NI BULLETIN*
Fred Drost, N.L.G.
110 Ridgefield St.
Meriden, Connecticut 06450
Phone - 203-235-7565

Book News & Reviews Editor,
NI BULLETIN
David A. Coia
P.O. Box 02113
Columbus, Ohio 43202-0113

Article Abstractor, *NI BULLETIN*
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Correspondence should be directed to those persons and addresses above for departments indicated. All other correspondence should be mailed direct to NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL, P. O. Box 670013, DALLAS, TX 75367-0013

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INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

September, 1986 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by November 1, 1986, their membership will become effective on that date.

- 2188-MT George L. Metcalfe, 72 Golden Gate Bay, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3J 2Z1 -- (India Native States, Ancient Greek & Roman)
- 2189-MT John K. Kallman, 5431 Sea Horse Drive, San Antonio, TX 78242 (Korea, China, Japan, Vietnam (Annam) Cash)
- 2190-MT Les Hughes, 27 Swiss Road, Fairfield, Liverpool L6 3AT Merseyddside, England -- (Commemorative Coins, Br. Cartwheels)
- 2191-MT Gene Napadensky, P. O. Box 469, Maynard, Mass. 01754 (World Minors)

DONATIONS REPORT

We wish to acknowledge the following donations received since the last report:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type of Donation</u>	<u>Preference of Use</u>
LUCIEN, Adrian	5 Coins (NVS)	NI Reference Coll.
OTT, Joe	15 Coins (NVS)	NI Reference Coll.

NVS = No Value Stated by donor.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. Acknowledgement is made below to those who have donated material to the NI Library.

American Numismatic Society

TOYNBEE, JOCELYN M.C. *Roman Medallions*. Pub. 1985. An up-dated reprint of 1943 work. 268pp, illus.

Mrs. Don Kleckner

SEABY, PETER/BUSSELL, MONICA. *British tokens and their values*. Pub. 1984, 200pp, illus.

Krause Publications

PICK, ALBERT. *Standard catalog of world paper money*. Pub. 1986 (5th Ed.), 2 vols. Vol. 1: Specialized issues, 928pp, illus. "Covers over 250 years of commercial and restricted circulation issues, plus an impressive representation of military note issues." Vol. 2: General issues. 1087pp, illus. "Devoted entirely to

comprehensive coverage of nationally circulated government legal tender, with especially full treatment of the 18th through 20th centuries."

NI Reprint

CAMPBELL, FRANCIS D., JR. *Numismatic bibliography and libraries*. Pub. 1986, 39pp, illus.

Ran Zander

UZDENIKOV, V. V. *Russian coins 1700-1917*. Pub. 1985, 500pp, illus. Russian text but has an English table of contents. Highly rated work.

Miscellaneous sources

LAWRENCE, ROCHARD HOE. *Medals by Giovanni Cavino. The "Paduan"*. Pub. 1980, 31pp, illus.

MAYANS, MIGUEL ANGEL PRATT. *Coins and essays of Paraguay*. Pub. 1980, 112pp, illus.

REAL, JOAQUIN TRIGO. *Monedas de Isabel II. Anos: De 1833 al 1868*. Pub. 1974, 136pp, illus.

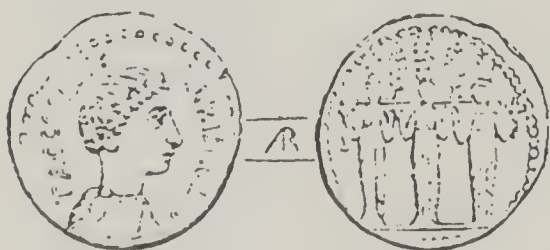
HERRERA, JOSE LUIS, JR. *Notes on the numismatic history of the paper money of the Bank of London, Mexico and South America*. Pub. 1984, 14pp, illus.

II. In addition to the above we would also like to thank Mrs. Kleckner, W. A. Haskell and Ran Zander for their gifts of other numismatic material to the NI Library.

III. Those of you who are planning on attending the 1986 NICE gathering at Dallas are invited to visit the NI book stall. The Library is shipping over ten boxes of duplicate books for sale which will benefit the Library purchase plan.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr.
NI Book Librarian

THE FABLE OF PHAETON'S SISTERS



An ancient Roman plebeian family by the name of "Accoleia" were responsible for an interesting coin. The reverse of this silver piece has three females standing facing, with their heads terminating into trees, with no inscription. The coin alludes to the fable of Phaeton's

sisters who were changed into "Larices", or poplar trees. According to the myth, Phaeton wished to drive the chariot of the sun god, but he fell victim to his foolhardiness. When the sisters complained to the sun god for his harsh treatment of their brother's folly, they were in turn metamorphosed into trees.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

FROM THE MAILBOX

A rising numismatist in our midst

Back in April there was an article in the *NI BULLETIN* by Simcha Kuritzky - "Legends on Israeli & Palestine Mandate Coins 1927-84". No one has made comment on this article or its author. Not unusual though since the subject would not interest many and who knows the author. So, a couple of comments.

I've known Simcha since he joined the Montgomery County Coin Club in Silver Spring, Maryland way back in his pre-teen years. We then had an active club featuring speakers, exhibits and a small auction. No bourse. Simcha began to immediately exhibit and talk about his items. Always he was well researched. He's grown now - gone to college and still exhibits avidly. Plus he has written and had published many articles in various numismatic organizations around the country. It was pleasing to me to see his article in N.I. mainly because he is a new contributor to N.I. and we have few new names of late.

Welcome aboard Simcha - and you old timers watch out, he's a numismatist whose name will someday be well known.

Walt Mason
Rockville, Maryland

John Pieratt receives Viet Nam coin information from Cuba Mint

(Ed. The following letter was written to NI member John L. Pieratt by Zeida Alvarez of the Cuban Mint.)

Dear Sirs:

We are glad to inform you the latest coins minted by the Cuban mint to Viet Nam:

- 1) Nature defense: copper nickel, set of three coins face value (10 dong)
 - a) Head of buffalo \$5.00 set
 - b) Head of peacock
 - c) Head of elephant \$12 each coin
- 2) Nature defense: silver Bu, set of three coins face value (100 dong)
 - a) Buffalo (full body) \$35.00 set
 - b) Peacock (full body)
 - c) Elephant (full body) \$12.00 each coin
- 3) Summer Olympiad (Seoul) silver bu face value (100 dong)
(Swordsman) \$15.00
- 4) Winter Olympiad (Calgary) silver bu face value (100 dong)
(Skier) \$15.00

- 5) Viet Nam's ship silver Bu face value (100 dong) \$15.00
- 6) "100 of Automobile" (Jaquar) silver Bu (100 dong) \$15.00
(You can adquire (sic) these coins in set of individuals)

Hoping that these new series could appear on your collection. The payment must be in advance by bank draft. Please be advised that we do not accept bank draft or money orders against a bank of the United States.

Mr. Fornes is very grateful for your praising him in connection with his design.

Please write us to: EMPRESA CUBANA DE ACUÑACIONES
AGUIAR No. 402
OBRAPIA

Best Regards,

/s/ Zeida Alvarez
Saleswoman

(Ed.: It should be noted that it is against the laws of the United States for US citizens to import coins from either Cuba or Viet Nam.)

WEST GERMANY TO SWITCH FROM DM5 TO DM10 COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES

West Germany recently issued another DM5.- commemorative coin, this one honoring the University of Heidelberg which was founded in 1386 (600th Anniversary of Founding). This is the next to last issue of the DM5.- commemoratives, the final one to show King Friedrich II of Prussia, the Great, who died in 1786. Thereafter, Germany will issue DM10.- commemoratives, the first of which will be issued in 1987 during the city foundation festival in Berlin. The new DM10.- commemoratives will have a lower silver content than the DM5's.

Information from Peter Jungbluth

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE "ANTONINIANUS"



Caracalla introduced the double denarius, the "antoninianus", near the end of the year 214 A.D. It is interesting that although the coin is named after him, "Marcus Aurelius Antoninus", he was not the first to appear on the denomination. His mother Julia Domna was the first to be depicted on these coins. The

ladies were placed on a crescent to indicate the antoninianus while the men were shown with a radiate crown.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

PERUVIAN 5, 10, AND 20 CENTAVOS 1918-1965

Horace P. Flatt, NLG, Saratoga, California, NI #1857

Introduction. The five, ten, and twenty centavos coins of Peru from the period 1918 to 1965 are an interesting series of coins which usually are described incompletely or erroneously in commonly available catalogs and even in some recent articles. These coins are readily available for most years and are so superficially similar that many collectors have assumed that they were identical except for the date, which in earlier years was spelled out and in later years was given in numerals. In reality, these series of coins are much more complex than is generally appreciated. The purpose of this article is to summarize some of the background of the coins and to provide a more complete description of the coins than has previously been available.

Background. The outbreak of war in Europe in 1914 caused monetary and trade problems in many parts of the world. Particularly in Peru, the people had a tendency to hoard the gold and silver coins which, save for the copper one and two-centavos, were the only circulating currency. While significantly more silver coins were minted in 1914 than in 1913, the total amount was not sufficient and a decision was made that some sort of emergency currency was required. Despite the very bitter experience of the Peruvian people with paper money in the period 1875-1888, it was finally determined that the banks should again issue paper money.

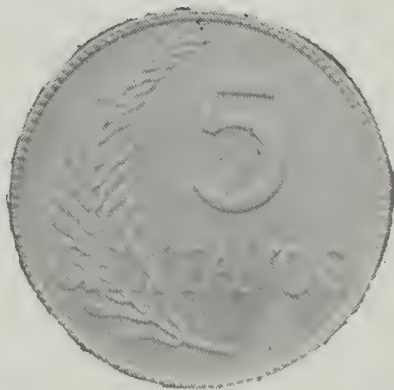
A semi-official supervising committee, the *Junta de Vigilancia*, was set up to administer the issue of the emergency currency authorized by a law (No. 1968) of August 22, 1914. Initially this paper money, called *cheques circulares* to emphasize the temporary nature of the paper money, was not well accepted by the people because of their earlier experiences. By the end of 1915, however, it was being accepted at essentially par value. There was still a demand for metal currency for use in areas outside of Lima, the capital of Peru, and a premium of one or two percent was usually demanded by banks for the coins.

However, the price of silver began to advance in 1916 and, in a government memorandum of July 5, 1917, it was noted that the intrinsic value of the silver in the sol (the basic unit of coinage worth \$.486 US at the time) exceeded the nominal value by 33% (1). Silver coins were therefore again being hoarded or melted down. Transactions involving small sums were made difficult and in many instances were impossible. Printed notices were hung in many shops, announcing that no change would be made for paper or gold unless goods to the amount of at least three soles were bought. Travelers on their way to the southern Peru had to pay a premium of two to five percent in some cases to change gold or paper for silver for use in Arequipa and the surrounding district where the situation was worse than in Lima.

As in other countries at the time, consideration was given to making small coins in metals other than silver. However, as has been demon-

strated in the manufacture of copper centavos in Lima in 1916-17, the process was both slow and costly because of the antiquated equipment in the mint (2). New machinery for the mint was ordered, but the urgency of the situation required other measures as well.

By a decree of August 10, 1917 (Law No. 2425), President José Pardo authorized the *Junta de Vigilancia* to print and issue up to 5,000,000 soles in bills of 50 centavos and up to 500,000 soles in bills of 5 centavos to relieve the very pressing need for fractional currency for small business transactions. This decree also authorized the coining in the United States and the issue by the Peruvian Government of nickel coins up to the value of 500,000 soles in the denomination of 20 centavos, 300,000 soles in the denomination of 10 centavos and 200,000 soles in the denomination of 5 centavos. These denominations corresponded to the silver one-fifth sol, the one dinero and half-dinero coins which had been issued since 1863. This change in the name of the coins emphasized the change in composition, which was to be pure nickel for the ten and twenty centavos coins and 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel for the 5 centavos coin. The composition of the ten and twenty centavos coins was subsequently changed to the same copper-nickel composition as that of the five centavos coin by Law No 2499 dated October 23, 1917. Until the arrival of these new



enlarged

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Peru 1918 5 c. obv. and rev.

coins from the U.S. even postage stamps were doing duty in everyday transactions.



Fig. 3, Peru, 10c. 1918 Phila.



Fig. 4, Peru 10c. 1935 London

These new coins were made in the U.S. mint in Philadelphia from 1918 until 1926, although not in every year. For the first time the date was spelled out in words, rather than being given in numerals, i.e., the year "1918" was written as "UN MIL NOVECIENTOS DIECIOCHO" (literally "one thousand nine hundred eighteen"). The bust is officially described as that of *La Libertad*, although it unofficially has been described as that of Ceres, the Roman goddess of agriculture (See *Figures 1 and 2*). All of the coins are readily available in lower grades. With some patience, except for the year 1926, they can be obtained in uncirculated condition at fairly modest prices. However, all of the coins of 1926 appear to be truly difficult to obtain in uncirculated condition.

The coins were again issued beginning in 1934, but this time were made in the Royal Mint in London. The London mint had been making the silver planchets for the one sol coins struck in Lima, and apparently very actively sought the additional business. As will be subsequently noted, a careful study of the obverse of the coin discloses many differences in the design, although there is no discernible difference in the design of the reverses. (Compare *Figures 3 and 4*, above, noting particularly the arrangement of the hair).

These coins were made in London through 1941, though again not in every year. The coins are readily available, and, with some patience, in uncirculated condition. Proof-like ten and twenty centavos coins dated 1940 have been offered for sale in recent years and were possibly specially struck "trial pieces" (3). A more recent article by H.E. Spencer on "proof-record" coins of the British mint (4) indicates that such coins were struck in all three denominations in all years the Peruvian coins were made in London. Spencer defines a proof-record coin to be a "Proof coin composed of the same metal as that of the officially designated circulation pieces, but not issued as a Proof coin either singly or as a part of a set" (5). The coins seen by the author which were offered for sale are very likely such coins.

War conditions made it impossible to continue minting the coins in London and preparations were made for striking them elsewhere. Nickel was also in very short supply and the alloy had to be changed. The Supreme Decree of March 13, 1942 provided for the issuance of the coins with an alloy of 70% copper and 30% zinc (ordinary brass). The minting of coins in the United States was authorized on March 18, and later in the year (November 3 and December 16), the minting in Lima of the twenty centavos coin was also authorized, followed by a similar authorization for the five and ten centavos coins.



There are several interesting aspects of these coins of 1942. The coins made in the U.S. had the same die designs used originally in Philadelphia, but dropped the word "UN" in the date. The only coin from Lima with the date of 1942 spelled out was the ten centavos coin, although the possibility exists that the other denominations may appear one day, for it was noted in (5) that:

(left) 1942 10 centavos "I Dos" Obverse (Fig. 5).

"For 20, 10 and 5 cent Peru coinages new obverse matrices were made and dated "UN MIL NOVECIENTOS CUARENTIDOS". Two pairs of punches for each denomination and twenty pairs of dies for the 20 cent denomination, made to suit their presses, were dispatched to Peru."

The twenty and five centavos coins from these London dies are not known; the die used for the ten centavos coin is clearly of the same design as that used in London in 1941 (*See Figure 5, previous page*). Even that coin was probably not made in 1942, for on December 30, 1942, permission was given to the Casa de Moneda in Lima to mint in 1943 five and ten centavos coins with dies of the year 1942. The Lima mint was having very real problems at that time getting its machinery into shape for the production of coins and this slippage is just one illustration of the difficulties they were having.

The twenty centavos made in Lima in 1942 obviously departed from the earlier designs in that the date was given in numerals rather than in words. However, a closer study shows many other differences in detail.

The coins of 1942 to 1944 are relatively more scarce than the earlier coins, particularly those in higher grades - especially those made in the United States. The twenty centavos from the U.S. appear to be truly rare in uncirculated condition.

After 1944, the coins in these series were all made in Lima. The initials "AFP" and "P" which appear on the coins described below refer to Armando F. Pareja, the noted engraver of the Lima mint. There are several small differences in the design from 1945 until 1951, when the weight of each of the coins was changed by a Supreme Decree of September 3, 1951. Only minor die varieties are found after this time in these series. The 1950 twenty centavos in uncirculated condition may be considered rare, while the same coin of 1954 is at least scarce.

While not of primary interest in this article, it should be noted that commemorative coins of the same denominations (five, ten, and twenty centavos) were authorized during this period by Law No. 12111 of September 30, 1954. These coins honored Ramón Castilla and had the same size and composition as the regular issues of that year. Castilla, the first president of Peru to bring both peace and prosperity to that country, had been given the title of *Liberador* (Liberator) following his decree of 1854 which set free the slaves. The coins were designed by Pelletier (7).

Description. In the following all descriptions apply to the obverse of the coin; there seems to be no substantive differences in the reverse (San Francisco coins have an "S" on the reverse). Not all distinctive characteristics are mentioned - only enough to permit a differentiation between the dies. A modified Yeoman number is ascribed.

A. Five Centavos (17 mm. diameter)

Y31 - Philadelphia: 1918, 1919, 1923, 1926 (copper-nickel, thick planchet, 3 gms.) There are 6 coils of hair in the last (farthest to the left) row of hair braids (*see Figure 3*). The ends of the ribbons are horizontal. The date is spelled out ("UN MIL NOVICIENTOS DIECIOCHO, etc.). Block letters in the legend.

31.1 - London: 1934, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1940, 1941 (copper-nickel, thick planchet, 3 gms.). There are five coils of hair in the last row and the ends of the ribbons point downward (*see Figure 4*). The date is spelled out ("UN MIL NOVECIENTOS TREINTICUATRO", etc). Pointed "R" and other curved letters in the legend.

31a - Philadelphia: 1942, 1943, 1944 and San Francisco: 1942, 1943 (brass, thick planchet, 3 gms.). The die is identical to that of Y31 except the date "MIL ...". The individual years are given by "... Y DOS", "...Y TRES", and "... Y CUATRO". Legend lettering as in Y31.

31a.1 - Lima: 1944 (brass, thick planchet, 3 gms.). The date is given by "MIL NOVECIENTOS CUARENTICUATRO". There are 5 coils of hair in the last row. The ribbon forms a loop pointing down further than in Y31.1. The legend lettering is as in Y31.1.

38 - Lima: 1945, 1946/5, 1946 (brass, thick planchet, 3 gms.). The die is identical to Y31.1 except that the date is in numerals. Legend lettering is as in Y31.1.

38.1 - Lima: 1947, 1948, 1949/8 (brass, thick planchet, 3 gms.). Similar to Y38 except that "REPUBLICA PERUANA" is now widely spaced around the rim. The style of the individual letters is still unchanged from Y31.1, however.

38.2 - Lima: 1949, 1950, 1951 (brass, thick planchet, 3 gms.). The ribbon is no longer in a loop, but in separate pieces. Legend lettering is as in Y31.1, but "PERUANA" is located somewhat differently in relationship to the head.

38a - Lima: 1951-1965 (brass, thin planchet, 1.87 gms.). Identical to 38.2, except that the planchet is thin. There are varieties in the spacing of the numerals in the date. Of particular note are 1955 (large and small 5's), 1958 (high 8), and 1964 (4/3, 9/6 and large and small numerals. See Beltran (8).

B. Ten Centavos (20 mm. diameter)

32 - Philadelphia: 1918 through 1921, 1926 (copper-nickel, thick planchet, 4 gms.). There are 6 coils of hair, and the ribbon is separate. The date is spelled out ("UN MIL ..."). Blunt "R" in legend, as in Y31.

32.1 - London: 1935, 1937, 1939 through 1941 (copper-nickel, thick planchet, 4 gms.). There are 5 coils of hair, and the ribbon is closed. The date is spelled out ("UN MIL ..."). Pointed "R" in legend.

32a - Philadelphia: 1942 through 1944 and San Francisco: 1942, 1943 (brass, thick planchet, 4 gms.). The die is identical to Y32 except that the date begins "MIL". The individual years are as in Y31a. Blunt "R" in legend.

32a.1 - Lima: 1942 (brass, thick planchet, 4 gms.). The die is identical to Y32.1. The date is given by "UN MIL NOVECIENTOS CUARENTIDOS". Pointed "R" in legend.

32a.2 - Lima: 1944 (brass, thick planchet, 4 gms.). The die is similar to Y32.1. The date is given by "MIL NOVECIENTOS CUARENTICUATRO".

Pointed "R" in legend.

39 - Lima: 1945, 1946/5, 1946 (brass, thick planchet, 4 gms.). The date is given in numerals. The die is otherwise similar to Y32.1.

39.1 - Lima: 1947, 1948, 1949/8 (brass, thick planchet, 4 gms.). The die is similar to Y39 except for the spacing of "REPUBLICA PERUANA". The head is larger. The engraver's initial "P" appears at the base of the head *except* in 1947. Pointed "R" in legend.

39.2 - Lima: 1949 through 1951 (brass, thick planchet, 4 gms.). The ribbons are now separate, but different in style than those used in the Philadelphia dies. There are waves in the hair. There are no initials in 1949 and in some coins in 1950, but the initials "AFP" appear in 1950 and 1951. Pointed "R" in legend.

39a - Lima: 1951-1965 (brass, thin planchet, 2.70 gms.). The die is identical to Y39b, but the planchet is thin. The initials "AFP" appear at least through 1959. The heavy polishing of dies removed the initials from many of the dies in use. Varieties of particular note are 1955 (large and small 5's), 1958 (high 8) and 1964 (4/3, 9/6, and large and small numerals). See Belgran (9).

C. Twenty Centavos (24 mm. diameter)

33 - Philadelphia: 1918 through 1921, 1926 (copper-nickel, thick planchet, 5 gms.). There are 6 coils of hair, the ribbons are separated, and there are lines in the hair. The date is spelled out ("UN MIL..."). Note "E" in legend (block).

33.1 - London: 1940, 1941 (copper-nickel, thick planchet, 5 gms.). There are 5 coils of hair, the ribbons are close, and the hair is smooth. The date is spelled out ("UN MIL ..."). Note "E" in legend, in "PERUANA", with serif on top.

33a - Philadelphia: 1942 through 1944 and San Francisco: 1942 and 1943 (brass, thick planchet, 7 gms.). The die is identical to Y33 except that "UN" is omitted in the date. Block "E".

40 - Lima: 1942 through 1944 (brass, thick planchet, 7 gms.). The date is given in numerals. There are 6 coils of hair and the hair is lined. The ribbon differs in detail from Y33a and the spacing of "REPUBLICA PERUANA" differs. Legend has completely different style of lettering.

40.1 - Lima: 1945, 1946/5, 1946 (brass, thick planchet, 7 gms.). There are 5 coils of hair, the hair is smooth, and the ribbons are close (as in Y33.1). The lettering is as in Y33.1.

40.2 - Lima: 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949/8 (brass, thick planchet, 7 gms.). The head is larger than Y40.1, and the initials "AFP" appear. The hair is different. The spacing of "REPUBLICA PERUANA" differs. The lettering is as in Y33.1.

40.3 - Lima: 1949 through 1951 (brass, thick planchet, 7 gms.). The style of letters in the legend changes (note "R" and "A" where they appear). The hair changes, and the ribbon is notably different. The initials "AFP" appear.

40a - Lima: 1951-1965 (brass, thin planchet, 3.80 gms.). Identical to Y40.2, except that the planchet is thin. Varieties of particular note are 1955 (large and small 5's) and 1963 (3/2). See Beltran (10).

Notes

- (1) *Memoria de la Casa Nacional de Moneda*, (Lima, 1917) pg. CXXXVIII.
- (2) *Ibid.*, pg. LVI.
- (3) Flatt, H.P., "Some Peruvian Twenty Centavos", *NI Bulletin*, vol. 17, 1983, pg. 239.
- (4) Spencer, H.E., "Proof-Record coins struck by the Royal Mint 1922-1964", *The Numismatist*, vol. 96, 1983, pg. 2515.
- (5) *Ibid.*, pg. 2506.
- (6) *Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Controller of the Royal Mint (1939-1945)*, (London, 1948, pg. 137).
- (7) Gianelloni, L., "Las Monedas Conmemorativas del Peru", *Numismática*, No. 14, 1973, pg. 9.
- (8) Beltran, V.T., G., *Monedas Peruanas y Sus Variantes*, (Lima, 1981, pg. 43.
- (9) *Ibid.*, pp. 40-1.
- (10) *Ibid.*, pp. 38-9.

MARCUS OPELLIUS ANTONINUS DIADUMENIANUS

Marcus Opellius Antoninus Diadumenianus had the dubious honor, along with a number of other Roman emperors, of having a very short reign. Diadumenian was born in the year A.D. 208 and was elevated to the rank of Caesar in A.D. 217. Sometime in May of A.D. 218 he was proclaimed co-emperor with his father Marcus Opellius Severus Macrinus. The following month, June, both father and son were executed following their defeat in a battle against the forces of Elagabalus. Diadumenian was approximately ten or eleven years old at this time.



Even with this short life and reign, there were a number of coins issued in his name. Aurei and quinaree were struck in gold, while denarii, quinarii and antoniniane were struck in silver. Bronze sester-tii, dupondii and asses were struck, while a good number of colonial and provincial coins were also issued for Diadumenian.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

AN INTRODUCTION TO BYZANTINE COINAGE

I. C. G. Campbell, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #LM-12

No. 17 - PHILIPPICUS (711-713)
Filepicus Bardanes.

This period of Byzantine history is rather similar to that of the Roman Empire when emperors came and went so fast, it was hard to know just whom the emperor might be. While the new ruler was received in Constantinople as a hero at first he soon fell into disfavor. He was an Armenian and as such was inclined to the Monophysite doctrine (the One Nature of Christ Only, Divine, not human, still held today by the Orthodox Armenian and Coptic churches). Theoretically this had been settled centuries earlier by the Council of Chalcedon. But it was still there and was one of a number of doctrines which caused bitter division within the Byzantine Empire. If, at times, I seem to refer rather often to these ancient religious disputes, it is because it is quite impossible to begin to understand Byzantine history without some knowledge of them. The only modern equivalent - and that very approximate - in the U.S. would be the current debate on abortion; and even that is not a national affair.

As a result of these views the portrait of Philippicus was rejected by the Pope (Rome adhered to the Two Natures of Christ) and the populace would not accept coinage bearing his effigy, thus weakening his rule. The Bulgar Khan attacked the capital and the Arabs continued their westward drive. On top of all this the emperor himself was a pleasure seeker and rapidly depleted the large treasury Justinian had built up. He was surprised at his birthday banquet, so Gibbon tells us (1), by rebellious troops of the Opsikion Theme, while half fuddled with drink, blinded, deposed and sent to a monastery.

The Coinage

Inevitably with so short a reign and an unpopular coinage, surviving pieces, whether gold or copper, are very rare. The only pieces I have even seen were in the D.O. collection.

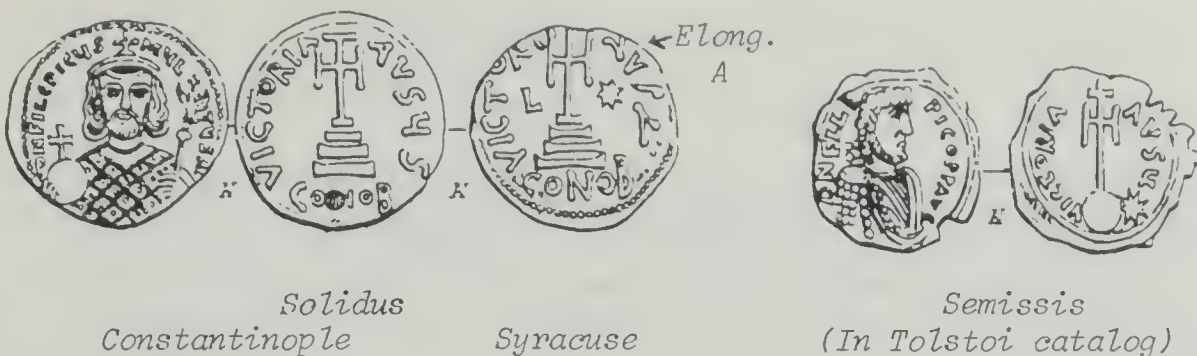
The legend reads *Q. N. FILEPICVS. MYLTYS AN.*

He wears the *loros* (2) and holds the consular sceptre, a staff headed by an eagle, in his left hand. The reverses are the Cross Potent and the VICTORIA AVG in some form.

The only silver known to date is the excessively rare hexagram of Constantinople, also struck with solidus dies.

The only known copper also was struck at Constantinople, and poorly. Years I and II are known for the follis and the 10 N. Only year I for the rare $\frac{1}{2}$ follis.

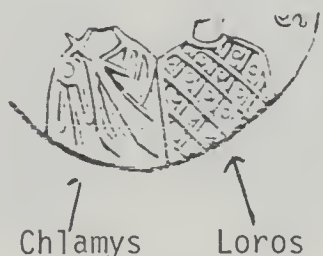
Gold was struck by three mints, Constantinople, Syracuse (still marked by the elongated A (➤) on the reverse), and Rome. The latter is the rarest, and rather surprising that it was struck at all in view of the attitude to the portrait of the new emperor. Beside the semissis and tremissis of Constantinople and Syracuse, the former also struck the



very rare $\frac{1}{2}$ tremissis.

Nine officinae have been noted for the solidi struck in Constantinople.

- (1) *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, by Edward Gibbon. This great work of the 18th century is still a historical and literary classic. The latter portion is much outdated historically as much material is now known to which Gibbon did not have access. Any serious student of Byzantine history should read it and while I can say I much enjoyed its many pages of irony, I also found it an excellent sedative at bedtime.
- (2) Loros and Chlamys. During this period part of the important detail in the correct identification of the personages portrayed on the coins, and hence in the correct identification of the coin itself, lies in the actual identification of the garment being worn by each individual, and which is the obverse/reverse.



This drawing shows very clearly the full details of i) the chlamys and ii) the loros.

Often the details on many coins, i.e. copper, are far from clear but even if only a fraction of the above shows, most can detect which is the garment concerned.

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT AS "DEBELLATOR GENTIVUM BARBARARVM"



In the year A.D. 322, Constantine the Great gained repeated victories over the Goths and the Sarmatians and was rewarded with the title "DEBELLATOR GENTIVUM BARBARARVM". Translated "The Vanquisher of Barbarian Nations", this title is on the reverse of a bronze medallion of Constantine, which shows him as a mounted warrior spearing a kneeling enemy soldier.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

THE DECLINE OF SILVER COINAGE IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE

R. R. Kutcher, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1289

Under Augustus the Roman silver coinage consisted of the "denarius", 84 to the pound (about 60 grains), and the "quinarius", or $\frac{1}{2}$ denarius. In time, the coins not only diminished in weight, but the silver was debased with increasing percentages of alloy. This debasement fluctuated greatly even under the same emperor. The silver of Augustus used only about 5% alloy, while Nero used from 5 to 10% alloy and struck 90 denarii to the pound. Hadrian struck 99 to the pound and debased the silver with 18 to 20% of alloy. Commodus, AD 177-192, was getting 103 denarii to the pound that contained 25 to 30% alloy. By 200 AD, Caracalla was striking 105 denarii from a pound of silver that had from 30 to as much as 55% of alloy.

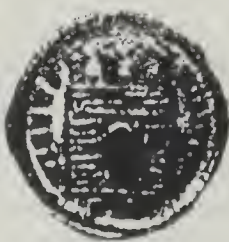


Denarius of Augustus

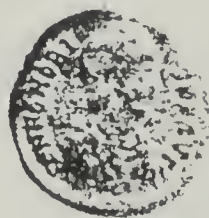


Antoninianus of Caracalla

Near the end of 214 AD, Caracalla introduced a new silver coin, the "antoninianus", or double denarius. He struck this coin from very debased silver, sometimes containing only 20% of pure silver. The denarius soon was driven out of circulation by the antoninianus and after Gordian III it was no longer struck in any quantity. By 300 AD the anoninianus was little more than a copper coin with a silver wash. Diocletian introduced a silver coin of approximately the same fineness and weight as the denarius of Nero, called the "argenteus". Other emperors at various times after Diocletian tried experiments with coins having some silver, but none became popular other than the argenteus and the miliarensis.



Argenteus of Constantine I



Siliqua of Honorius

Constantine I, the Great, introduced the "siliqua", which was struck like Diocletian's argenteus, at 96 to the pound of silver. He also struck the larger "miliarensis" which was $\frac{1}{72}$ of a pound, which made the siliqua equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the miliarensis. Silver coins were struck sporadically to the time of the Byzantine Empire, when they became even more rare.

FRANCE, THE NEW TYPES OF 1897-1899

John DeMarais, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1539

At the end of the nineteenth century France was still using coin types first used during the First Republic (1792-1804) and the Second Republic (1848-1852). The coins were in the style of the rather formal neo-classical art of the times. At the end of the century, neo-classical art was still in popular and official favor, but it was of a more refined and delicate sort.

French law prescribes that denominations and standards of coins are a matter of legislative act. However, type is left to administrative decision. When the new types were authorized from 1897, they were sanctioned by executive decree. The Decree of November 25, 1897, authorized the first of the new types for use on silver coins. This was the very familiar Semeuse type by O. Roty which depicts a sower on the obverse. The first of these were 50-centime pieces struck in December, 1897, from silver obtained by melting down old 50-centime pieces. Only 88,000 were minted.

In the 1890's the coinage of silver in France was limited because France and four other countries had agreed to limit their coinage of silver. This so-called Latin Monetary Union allowed each country only a certain allotment of silver coin that could be struck. After the allotment had been reached, new coin could be struck only from worn coin. By the middle of the 1890's it was apparent that the allotments of silver coin would have to be increased because of a growing need for small change.



1-Franc, 1898-1920 type

On October 29, 1897, the Latin Monetary Union increased the allotment of each member state. The one for France amounted to 130,000,000 francs. The French decided to use 40,000,000 francs of this amount in 1898 in the form of 30,000,000 50-centime pieces, 15,000,000 1-franc pieces, and 5,000,000 2-franc pieces. The first 1-franc coins were struck May 14, 1898, and the first 2-franc coins followed on July 11, 1898. These

coins were struck from surplus 5-franc coins in the vaults of the Bank of France. The Roty type was also to have been used for 5-franc coins, but none of these were ever struck because the Latin Monetary Union had suspended the coinage of this denomination in 1876 and no further supplies were needed. A 5-franc coin of the Roty type would have been an impressive coin.

The decree of March 3, 1898, stipulated that the type for new bronze coins was to be that of Daniel Dupuis. All four denominations were to share a common obverse type; however, the reverse type of the two largest denominations was too complex for the small, thin flans of the two smallest denominations, and a rather simple reverse was used for the latter. The French Mint first struck 10-centime pieces on April 23, 1898. Five-centime pieces followed on June 23rd, 1-centime pieces on December 22nd, and 2-centime pieces on December 23rd, 1898.

The decree of February 22, 1899, authorized the use of the design of



5-Centimes 1898-1921 type



20-Francs 1899-1914 type

J. C. Champlain on gold 20-franc coins. These were first struck on March 2, 1899. The Decree of July 20, 1899, extended the use of the Champlain type to 10-franc pieces; however, this type was never extended to 50 and 100-franc coins, which continued to use the old genius type first employed by the First Republic. The first 20-franc coins bore the motto "DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE" on the edge. This traditional motto became inappropriate after 1905, when the French government enacted anti-clerical laws which required a strict separation of church and state. From 1907 the motto "LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE" was employed on the edge of this denomination.

The new types were used on gold until 1914, when the outbreak of WW I caused a suspension of gold coinage. These fell out of circulation and into hoards and bank vaults. Silver coins of the Roty type continued to be struck until 1920, when the high price of silver and widespread hoarding made further issues foolish. Both gold and silver coins were demonetized in 1928, long after they had ceased to be used as currency. The Dupuis bronze coins were superseded by cupro-nickel coins of a different type from 1917, although some were struck for colonial use in 1920 and 1921. The bronze 2 and 1 centime pieces, which were never superseded by cupro-nickel coins, fell into disuse after WW I because of inflation. Those were demonetized in 1941.

All these types fell into disuse until the Roty type was revived in the wake of the French law of December 27, 1958. This law created a new monetary unit, the new franc equal to 100 old francs, and authorized a new coinage that included nickel 1-franc coins and silver 2 and 5-franc pieces. The Decree of December 22, 1959, authorized the use of the Roty type of 1897 on these three denominations. This was a conscious effort to link the new hard franc to the franc of pre-WW I days. The Roty type had been used in DeGaulle's youth, and it was to be used in his revived France. Large numbers of 1 and 5-franc coins were struck in 1959 (although dated 1960), and coinage must have begun before publication of the decree. The silver 2-franc coin was never struck. However, there was a perceived need for this denomination in the late 1970's, so a pure nickel 2-franc piece was issued in 1979. This also employed the Roty design but is a much more modern version. The coin still bears his name, preceded by the word apres indicating that the design was modified from another model.

The 1897-1899 series are surely pretty coins. But pretty and art are two different things. These coins were considered good art at the end of the last century when neo-classicism was still in middle-class and official favor. Nowadays this type of art is considered academic,

uninspired, and uninteresting by critics and those who appreciate art. They are probably right. The world now prefers the work of the more avant-garde artists of that time. The works of the impressionists and the post-impressionists now hang in prominent places in galleries. The old, official art is in the basement, drawing little attention. But the coins remain as reminders of the popular taste of another time.

Background information for this piece comes from the French Mint Reports of 1899 and 1967.

THE "C. PLOTIUS" COIN ISSUED BY EMPEROR AUGUSTUS

R. R. Kutcher, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1289

During the republican form of government in ancient Rome, the "Monetal Triumviri" were three officers who were entrusted with the powers of the coinage of money. These officials bore the titles of "Triumviri Auro, Argento, Aere, Flando, Feriundo". It was also their duties to make sure that the public coinage should not be counterfeited, nor its material adulterated, nor its proper weight diminished. Julius Caesar added one more person to this Monetary Triumvirate who became "IIIIIVIRI". The dictator Caesar added that one more person in the year of Rome 709, our year 42 B.C., as it was this year that we find the mention of "Quatuorviri" instead of "Triumviri", in the official documents. Also we find at this time that the superintendence of the mint was taken out of their hands and entrusted to slaves. In actuality Caesar committed to the slaves, not the business of coining the public money, but its custody after it was coined.



The Emperor Augustus reduced the number of the "Monetal" to three again after he came into power. However, there is a brass coin of Augustus with the reverse inscription "C. PLOTIVS RVFVS IIIVIR. A.A. A.F.F.". This "C. Plotius" was one of those four "Quatuorviri" of the mint, and was responsible for the striking of this coin before

Augustus reduced the "Quatuorviri" back to a "Triumvirate".

In the titles of the mint officials, "Flando, Feriundo" refers first to the process of preparing the lumps of metal from which the coins were struck. "Flando" is from which we get the word "Flan". Secondly, "Feriundo" refers to the striking of the hammer and the flan receiving the impressions from the dies. These then were the two principal operations of the ancient mint.

SPADE GUINEA IMITATIONS: Britian's Gold Spade Guineas were very popular to imitate, for fun tokens or for evil purposes. One, dated 1798, is scalloped.

CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION

(Members desiring to borrow coins from the collection for research purposes, lecture use, non-competitive displays; or any other reasons, may do so by paying postage and insurance both directions.)

Key to Listing: FINE or better for all Yeoman types. VERY GOOD or better for all Craig types. Underlined = Uncirculated. C = Complete. C = Complete with at least one uncirculated type. CX (---) = Complete except those listed. X = Except. Mints are not listed unless multiple for the particular year.

BULGARIA: Y17 - 1912; Y18 - 1913; Y19 - 1913; Y24 - C; Y26 - C; Y28 - 1913; Y33 - C; Y34 - C; Y35a - C; Y36 - C; Y37 - C; Y37b - C; Y38 - C; Y40 - C; Y41 - C; Y42 - C; Y43 - C; Y44 - C; Y45 - 1937; Y46 - C; Y47 - C; Y48 - C; Y49 - C; YA49 - 1954; Y50 - C; Y51 - C; Y52 - C; Y53 - C; Y54 - C; Y55 - C; Y56 - C; Y57 - C; Y58 - C; Y59 - C.

BURMA: Y13 - C; Y14 - 1949; Y15 - CX (1950); Y17 - C; Y18 - CX (1966); Y19 - 1953, 1956, 1961, 1962; Y20 - 1962, 1963; Y21 - 1952, 1945, 1959; Y22 - 1945, 1962; Y23 - 1953; Y26 - 1966; Y27 - 1966.

BURUNDI: Y1 - C; YA2 - C; Y2 - 1968; Y3 - 1968.

CAMEROUN: Y1 - 1925; Y3 - 1924; Y7 - C; Y8 - C; Y9 - C; Y13 - C; Y14 - 1966; Y15 - 1972; Y16 - C.

CANADA: C4 - C; C5 - C; C6 - C; C13 - CX (1845); C14 - C; C15 - C; C16 - C; C17 - CX (1854 Crosslet 4); C18 - CX (1850 dot, 1854 crosslet 4); Y1 - 1859; Y2 - 1870 Flat Rim, 1880H, 1882H, 1885, 1888, 1889, 1890H, 1891, 1893, 1894, 1897, 1898, 1899; Y3 - 1891 22 leaves; Y5 - CX (1891 SD L & S leaves); Y8 - 1900; Y10 - CX (1907H); Y11 - 1903, 1906, 1907, 1910; Y12 - 1902, 1907, 1910; Y13 - 1906, 1910; Y15a - C; Y15 - C; Y16 - CX (1925, 1926); Y17a - C; Y17 - CX (1916, 1921); Y18a - C; Y18 - 1913 small leaves, 1914, 1916, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1928, 1929, 1931, 1932, 1936; Y19a - C; Y19 - 1912, 1917, 1919, 1928, 1929, 1930; Y20 - 1918; Y21 - CX (1926 far 6); Y26 - C; Y27 - C; Y28 - C; Y28a - CX (1947 dot); Y29 - C; Y29a - C; Y30 - C; Y31 - CX (1947 dot); Y32 - CX (1938, 1946 hoof, 1947ML both var.); Y34 - C; Y35 - C; Y36 - C; Y36a - C; Y37 - C; Y38 - C; Y39 - C; Y40 - CX (1948, 1949 hoof, 1950); Y43 - CX (1953 strap, 1955 no strap); Y44 - C; Y45 - C; Y45a - C; Y46 - CX (1953 no strap, 1956 dot); Y47 - CX (1954); Y48 - CX (1953 lg. dt. w/o straps, 1956, 1957); Y49 - CX (1954, 1955, 1955 Arnprior, 1957, 1957 one water line); Y50 - C; Y51 - C; Y52 - C; Y53 - CX (1965 small beads, pointed 5, 1954 large beads, blunt 5) to 1982; Y54 - C to 1975; Y55 - C; Y55a - C; Y55b - C to 1979; Y56 - C; Y56a - C to 1978 X (1976); Y57 - C; Y57a - 1968, 1969; Y58 - C; Y58a - 1968, 1969; Y59 - C; Y60 - C; Y61 - C; Y62 - C; Y63 - C; Y54 - CX (error); Y66 - C; Y67 - C; Y68 - C; Y70 - 1973 120 beads; Y71 - C; Y72 - C; Y73 - C; Y74 - CX (err0r); Y75 - C; Y134 - C.

CANADA - Newfoundland: Y1 - CX (1880 oval 0, 1885, 1888); Y4 - 1890, 1900; Y5 - 1900; Y7 - 1904H; Y10 - 1904H; Y11 - CX (1909); Y12 - C; Y13 - 1917C, 1919C; Y16 - 1917C; Y17 - CX (1911); Y18 - CX (1940 re-engraved date, 1944); Y19 - 1940, 1951, 1943; Y20 - 1940, 1942, 1944, 1947. New Brunswick: Y6 - 1961, 1864 long 6; Y8 - 1864. Nova Scotia: C31 - CX (1824); C32 - 1832; Y3 - 1840; Y4 - 1840; Y5 - 1836 w/o LCW; Y7 - 1861; Y8 - C. Prince Edward Island: Y1 - C.

(Continued next month)

BOOK REVIEWS

Hellrigl, Wolfgang and Gabrisch, Karl. *TIBET, A PHILATELIC AND NUMISMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHY*. Santa Monica, California: 1983. Soft-cover. Available from George Alevizos, 2716 Ocean Park Blvd., Suite 1020, Santa Monica, CA 90405 USA. In Europe available from Asiatica-Buecherdienst, Michael Henss, Buechnerstr. 30, CH-Zuerich, Switzerland. The price of the softcover edition is US \$14.00.

The second, numismatic, part of this exhaustive bibliography was compiled by Karl Gabrisch, from West Germany, an eager collector and student of Himalayan coins. The numismatic section is divided into six chapters: A) Coins, B) Paper Money, C) Medals, D) Primitive Money, E) Catalogues, and F) Selected Auction Catalogues.

A total of 220 books and articles in ten different languages are listed. Each entry is supplemented by a brief summary. Critical comments are added where necessary. The bibliography also covers areas and countries bordering Tibet, whose coins were often accepted in Tibet. Foremost among these countries is Nepal which plays a very important part in Tibet's numismatic history. But Ladakh, Garhwal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Sichuan, and Tangut are also represented by various articles. So, anybody interested in the numismatics of the Himalayan area and Western China will find all important publications in this field.

The Numismatic Index by subjects at the end of this booklet is very helpful for quick orientation.

Reviewed by Wolfgang Bertsch, NI #2067-MT
Frankfurt/Main, W. Germany

Buttrey, T.V. and Hubbard, Clyde. *A GUIDEBOOK OF MEXICAN COINS 1822 TO DATE*, 4th edition. Iola, Wisconsin: Krause Publications; 256 pages, 5 1/2 x 7 1/2", soft-cover. Available within the U.S. at \$12.50 postpaid and outside the U.S. at \$14.00 postpaid from Krause Publications, 700 East State Street, Iola, Wisconsin 54990.

Mexican coins in all metals from 1822 to the date of publication are catalogued with entries for each date, mint mark, and where known, month of issue. Valuations are presented for up to five grades of preservation. The diameter, weight, composition, edge type, a photo, and a brief historical text are given for each type coin. Enlarged photographs illustrate major die varieties.

Coinages of the First Empire, the Mexican Republic, and the Second Empire are presented by year, month, and assayer. Bronze and brass issues of the national government and the states of the Republic are also catalogued. 132 pattern coins are catalogued in the final chapter. A two-page listing of trial and presentation strikes by mint concludes the volume.

The fourth edition has undergone substantial expansion over the

previous edition of 1977. It incorporates the diverse variety of new coin types introduced from 1977 through 1985, as well as many recently discovered popular varieties of earlier Mexican issues.

The first chapter provides a comprehensive introduction and historical background to Mexican coinage, and includes maps, a glossary of terms, information on coin legends, mint, and mint marks. A brief chronology of independent Mexican coinage is also provided.

Reviewed by Jerry Remick

Harrington E. Manville & Terence J. Robertson. *BRITISH NUMISMATIC AUCTION CATALOGUES 1710-1984*. A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd., 11 Adelphi Terrace, London WC2N 6BJ and Spink & Son Ltd., 5,6&7 King Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 6QS, 1986. 420pp, hardbound, illus., 30x21cm. Available from either of the publishers @ £25 plus carriage and from George Frederick Kolbe, Drawer 3100, Crestline, CA 92325 @ \$45 postpaid.

This massive compilation and commentary has long been in the works and proves to be well worth the wait. It is the first part to be published of the authors' projected *Encyclopedia of British Numismatics*, a monumental four-part undertaking.

The subject of British numismatic auction catalogues is dealt with in the ANS' list of sales catalogues in its library and in Frits Lugt's listing of some 57,000 sales catalogues of all categories up to 1900. However, the ANS' resources cover only a small part of what has been drawn together by Manville and Robertson, who have also identified some 300 numismatic titles lacking in Lugt's pre-1900 listing.

The authors' presentation of their extensive material is convenient and readily usable. Their method is to list all catalogues chronologically, with each year's group numbered sequentially and each decade preceded by an introductory page discussing trends and highlights. Each entry records the auction house, the sale dates, consignors, types of material and number of lots, number of pages, Lugt number as available, and the main libraries in the US and the UK where the catalogue may be found.

Comments occasionally accompany the entry, more often they appear as footnotes. The authors have done a very great deal of painstaking digging and sifting to discover the cover names of major anonymous consignors, to trace the true course of events with certain important collections and to call attention to different versions of some key catalogues. The cumulative result of their work is to provide both breadth and depth of perspective and good insight into the prevailing business and professional customs of succeeding generations of numismatists.

Though over 200 different auctioneers are represented, most were ephemeral. Contrary to the US experience, the near-monopoly of a few houses came early and endured. Christies and Sotheby were firmly set by the late 18th century and for over 100 years they accounted for well over half of all sales. It was not till early in the 1900s that Glendings came on the scene; within a dozen years Glens had moved to the top of the list. These three and the more recently established Spink auctions still dominate the field.

Though they canvassed all the major libraries and holdings, the authors warn there are still disturbing lacunae. Surprisingly, copies of some of the earlier catalogues of the major houses have not come to light - not even in the firms' own archives. The present volume will stand as the standard reference, with supplements to be published at intervals determined by the volume of stray additional data accumulated.

The two dozen pages or so, each introducing the listing of catalogues of a given decade, trace the growth of the numismatic auction trade, the development of catalogue style, major auctioneers' share of the market, and recapitulate the chief "name" sales. Taken together, these pages provide a first-rate running narrative covering two and three-quarter centuries. For example, the mid-19th century saw a quite extraordinary array of sales of coins consigned by returned travellers and colonial civil servants. The 1930s depression years brought a more-than-average flow of foreign liquidation consignments and also shook out many of the provincial auction firms, leaving the field more firmly in the hand of the old London houses. The narrative closes with the early 1980s. The tempo and volume of sales continues to rise: at the current rate there will likely be over 600 auctions of numismatic material in the UK during our decade - an average of five a month!

This work's main objective is to facilitate research, particularly as regards pedigrees, and it is indeed a powerful tool. An appendix includes US and continental sales of coins and medals of important consignors such as Count Ferrari's executors and Lord Grantley's, whose material appeared also in British sales. Another most useful appendix presents notes on many non-auction purchases and offerings of well-known collections or parts thereof. An index identifies all owners and consignors. And from footnotes quoting contemporary commentators, one also finds that cataloguing, even by the major auctioneers, was far from uniform in quality.

The Manville-Robertson team accomplishes its work with one author based on this side of the Atlantic, the other in the UK, but it is abundantly evident they work in close coordination and have mobilized almost every possible source. The publishers, Baldwin and Spink, provide not only logistical support on the generous scale and undertaking of this importance merits, but are ideally positioned to contribute in a major substantive way as well. All in all, the British Auction Sale Corpus is an outstanding addition to the literature, a milestone in the process of refinement of organized and accessible knowledge of a vast and important field.

The book is stoutly bound in buckram. The text, produced on a word-processor but clear and sharp, is printed on fine paper with generous margins.

Reviewed by Randolph Zander

OLYMPIC DOUBLING: The March 26, 1985 edition of *WORLD COIN NEWS* reports a Missouri, USA collector having a 1972 Munich Olympics 10 Mark coin with significant pivoted hub doubling, "and affects the letters and numbers around the coin's circumference. The maximum spread is almost the width of a vertical letter bar."

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

Linn M. Lockwood Jr., P. O. Box 224, Cranford N.J. 07016: I am presently researching a medal issued by the Paris Exposition of 1867. In particular I am trying to find information on one ALEX MOERING, the person to whom this medal was issued. Anyone knowing a address in the USA or France where I may write for further information would be greatly appreciated.

Fred Schwan, Box L, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-0351 (phone 913-651-2878) is doing research on World War I and especially World War II war, liberty, and victory etc. bonds. He seeks information and correspondence on this subject.

John L. Pieratt, 2635 S. Hydraulic, 32C, Wichita, KS 67216: Need information on die varieties, errors, double hub, die cracks, etc. of military club slot machine tokens used in Vietnam. Mintages, designer engravers. Why so many fake club tokens around? Also information on Mess Hall chits.

ATTRIBUTION SERVICE: The NI Attribution Committee will accept from NI members only, any numismatic items, whether paper, metal, or whatever, for attribution. We must limit the items to a TOTAL OF SIX (6) MAXIMUM. The cost is just advance payment of return postage, including sufficient for insurance or registration, if desired. Send to NI Attribution Committee, P. O. Box 2057, Saugatuck Station, Westport, Conn. 06880, USA.

BOOK NEWS

(Readers are invited to submit reviews of the books noted in this section.)

Numismatic Association of Australia releases second NAA Journal

Volume Two of the *Journal of the Numismatic Association of Australia* has just been released. The 64 page high quality journal includes articles on ancient and modern coins, medals, tokens and paper money, mostly pertaining to Australia.

The NAA has nearly 300 members and another 500 collectors received the *Journal* through the various sponsoring societies within Australia. The NAA aims to increase the general membership to over 500. It now publishes two *Journals* per year and already has many excellent articles submitted for inclusion in Volume 3.

Collectors interested in joining the NAA can write for an application form from the Secretary, NAA, Box 1920R, GPO Melbourne, Vic. 3001, Australia. Subscriptions for the current year are A\$15.00 or US\$12.00. There is an additional amount of US\$8.00 p.a. (U.K. and North America); US\$6.00 (Asia and the Pacific Area) for airmail postage of the *Journal* if required. US\$3.00 should also be added if paying by personal cheque outside Australia. The NAA needs the support of all thos interested in Australian numismatics.